

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Applicant has carefully reviewed the above identified application in light of the Office Action dated July 14, 2005. Claims 1-15 and 17-20 remain presented for examination. Claims 1, 8, 14 and 18 have been amended to define still more clearly what Applicant regards as his invention, in terms which distinguish over the art of record. Claim 16 has been cancelled.

Claims 1, 8, 14 and 18 are the only independent claims.

Claims 1-7 and 14-17 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as obvious from U.S. Patent 6,408,191 (Blanchard) in view of U.S. Patent Application Publication 2002/0164975 (Lu) in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,630,883 Amin and in further view of U.S. Patent Application Publication 2003/0023882 (Udom). Claims 8-10 and 12-13 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as obvious from U.S. Patent 6,535,586 (Cloutier) in view of Udom. Claim 11 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as obvious from Cloutier in view of Udom, Blanchard, Lu and Amin. Claims 18-20 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as obvious from Amin in view of Udom.

The present invention, as defined by independent claim 1, relates to a wireless security and access device adapted for use in accessing an electronic message received at a personal computer. The device comprises a housing and a wireless radio receiver embedded in the housing for receiving notification of an electronic message that has been received at the computer. The device further comprises a processor and memory embedded in the housing for processing and storing the notification and an indicator for displaying the notification. The device also comprises a radio transmitter embedded in the housing for transmitting a preset unique radio signal, wherein the preset unique radio signal from the device is adapted to interface with a radio receiver of a personal computer preset to receive the unique radio signal. In response to receiving this signal, the computer transmits the electronic message to the device.

With this amendment, applicant has amended claim 1 to recite the feature that the electronic message is communicated to the device in response to the computer's receipt of the preset unique radio signal. Each of the other independent claims 8, 14 and 18 has been similarly amended. Support for this feature is found in the specification, inter alia, at paragraph 26.

As understood by applicant, Blanchard relates to an arrangement for displaying message screens on a telephone terminal to provide access to messages received by the telephone terminal from a service provider. In particular, Blanchard relates to a system in which:

5 A message service is advantageously employed in a wireless system since a user or subscriber of a wireless telephone terminal may not be available when a caller attempts to reach him or her through a regular wireless telephone call. Through use of the messaging service, the caller is able to leave a short message that will be received by the subscriber when he or she “resurfaces” or becomes available at the telephone terminal (col. 3, lines 52-60).

Blanchard’s terminal provides a means of viewing these messages.

10 As noted on page 3 of the Office Action, Blanchard “fails to disclose the preset unique radio signal from the wireless device is adapted to interface with a radio receiver of a personal computer.” Moreover, Blanchard fails to teach the important feature of the present invention whereby receipt of this unique radio signal by the personal computer results in the received electronic message being transmitted to the wireless device. As described below, this deficiency is not remedied by the combined teachings of Blanchard with Lu, Amin and Udom.

15 Lu’s invention is directed to situations in which a user sitting at a computer, having left his cell phone away from the computer, is alerted to an incoming phone call (reference paragraphs 8 and 9). That is, in Lu, a message is received at a mobile phone 115 which contains a local transmitting device. This local transmitting device then outputs a triggering signal 120 which is received by a remote receiving device at a personal computer 130 or a speaker 140 to
20 notify the user of the incoming call (referencing Fig 1A and paragraph 19).

Thus, in Lu notification of an incoming message is supplied to the computer. In claim 1 of the present invention notification of an incoming message is supplied to the remote device. Accordingly, applicant submits that Lu and Blanchard cannot be properly combined in a §103 rejection. That is, in Blanchard, should the initial message be received by the remote device (as
25 Lu discloses) there is no motivation to send any remote signal to a personal computer – the message having been already received by the intended party.

Amin relates to a notification being sent to a remote device that an e-mail message has been received at a computer. Amin fails to teach how that message can then be received at the wireless device. In fact, col. 2, lines 11-15 of Amin cited by the Examiner, states that the user,
30 upon receipt of the notification, “then knows ... [he] should log into the personal computer on the local area network and retrieve the e-mail message” (Amin; col. 2, lines 13-15). That is, Amin does not teach how the e-mail message can be delivered to the remote device in response to receipt by the computer of a unique signal.

Udom relates to a security system in which biometric characteristics are employed to provide security to a computer system. Udom also fails to teach how the use of such biometrics would result in a wireless device receiving an electronic message from a remote computer in response to the computer's receipt of a unique signal.

5 Accordingly, the combination of Blanchard, Lu, Amin and Udom fails to teach or suggest the important features of claim 1: a remote device receiving a wireless notification of an arrived electronic message and the device's capability of transmitting a preset unique radio signal to interface with the personal computer to thereby have the electronic message transmitted to it. For at least this reason, claim 1 is allowable over the combination of Blanchard and Lu, Amin
10 and Udom.

Independent claim 14 differs from claim 1 in that it relates to notification of an arrived voicemail message. Claim 14 is similar to claim 1 in that it recites the device's capability of transmitting a preset unique radio signal to interface with a telecommunications system and to thereby have the voicemail message transmitted to the remote device. Accordingly, claim 14 is
15 allowable over the combination of Blanchard, Lu, Amin and Udom for at least the same reasons as discussed above with respect to claim 1.

Independent claims 8 and 18 are method claims corresponding to claims 1 and 14, respectively. As such, claims 8 and 18 also recite the important features discussed above that are not taught by Blanchard, Lu, Amin or Udom, either singly or in combination. The Office Action
20 cites an additional prior art reference, Cloutier, in the rejection of claim 8. Cloutier relates to receiving notification and subsequent retrieval of an electronic stored message. As with the other prior art references, Cloutier fails to teach or suggest the feature of the present invention wherein the wireless device can trigger an electronic message being sent to it in response to it transmitting a unique signal radio signal to a computer. In particular, Cloutier states that "In
25 order to provide an enhanced messaging system service subscriber with the capability of retrieving messages [emphasis added] from a remote location messaging system server 120 is also connected with user interface 140 through which remote access device 190 can communicate with message system server 120 (Cloutier; col. 4, lines 26-31). Thus, in Cloutier the remote access device 190 (not the wireless device 170 which sent the unique radio signal) is
30 used to obtain the electronic message. Accordingly, Cloutier fails to teach an important feature of claim 8. Consequently, claim 8 is patentable over Cloutier.

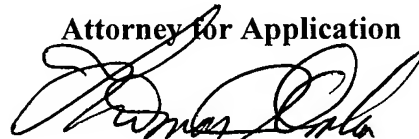
For the above reasons, each of the independent claims of the present invention (i.e., claims 1, 8, 14 and 18) is patentable over the teachings of Blanchard, Lu, Amin, Udom and Cloutier, either singly or in various combinations thereof. A review of the other art of record has failed to reveal anything which, in applicant's opinion, would remedy the deficiencies of the art discussed above, as references against these independent claims. These claims are therefore believed patentable over the art of record.

The other claims in this application are each dependent from one or another of the independent claims discussed above and are therefore believed patentable for the same reasons. Since each dependent claim is also deemed to define an additional aspect of the invention, however, the individual reconsideration of the patentability of each on its own merits is respectfully requested.

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, Applicant respectfully requests favorable reconsideration and early passage to issue of the present application.

Respectfully Submitted,

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